

spiration is not merely water. It is oily and greasy. \* \* \* Add some more hot water to the tub. Fayro works much more thoroughly and faster in hot water, so keep the temperature high. Stay in the bath from 20 to 30 minutes. \* \* \* You have sweated away from 2 to 4 pounds of fats and poisons and tomorrow you will feel fine. \* \* \* Rheumatism, Gout, Neuritis, Neuralgia Because of the therapeutic effects of the hot water and the wonderful eliminative effects of Fayro it is highly recommended in all cases of rheumatism, gout, neuritis, and neuralgia. Follow the directions, being sure to drink at least three glasses of water while in the bath. \* \* \* Fayro Reduces Weight Where Desired. After immersing your body in your Fayro Bath and before the bag of Fayro is entirely dissolved, firmly massage the parts you wish particularly to reduce with the cloth bag of Fayro. Excellent results are obtained in this manner."

On November 23, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**19156. Misbranding of Duncan's Ozon. U. S. v. 19 Dozen Small and 6 Dozen Large Bottles of Duncan's Ozon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26476. I. S. No. 25751. S. No. 4760.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Duncan's Ozon, from the shipment herein described showed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it on the labeling.

On June 8, 1931, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 dozen small and 6 dozen large bottles of Duncan's Ozon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Nashville, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Duncan Co. (Duncan Chemical Co.), from St. Louis, Mo., on or about April 30, 1931, and from Maplewood, Mo., on or about March 23, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Tennessee, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of pine oil.

The labeling of the article bore the following curative and therapeutic claims: (Bottle label, both sizes) "Rheumatism, Backache, Kidney and Bladder Trouble take 10 to 20 drops on sugar \* \* \* Indigestion, Heart Burn, Acid Stomach, 5 to 15 drops in water before meals. For sore mouth, Riggs Disease or Pyorrhea, take small quantity in mouth and rinse gums 3 to 5 minutes. \* \* \* Itch \* \* \* Ring Worms, Tetters; saturate thoroughly. \* \* \* For Fistula;" (carton, both sizes) "Relieves Pains and Inflammation. An Invaluable Dressing for sores."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in violation of section 8, paragraph 3, under drugs, in that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. (Paragraph 3 of section 8, under "Drugs" relates to drugs, the package or label of which shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of such article, which is false and fraudulent.)

On or about January 19, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**19157. Adulteration and misbranding of Phenol Sodique. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Bottles of Phenol Sodique. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26779. I. S. No. 8171. S. No. 4520.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Phenol Sodique, showed that the bottle and carton labels and the accompanying circular bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess. The article was also represented to be an antiseptic, whereas it was not.